

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
PUBLIC SCHOOL BATTALION.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
Official permission for raising a
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University Men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
5, 7 and 8, Old Road Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

**TRIUMPH
MOTOR CYCLES**
(4 H.P. 3 Speeds).
Owing to Government demands
we could secure only one latest
1915 Model. This is on view at
our Office.
PRICE \$750.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

No. 17,919. 號九：四百九十七萬一第 日四十月十年卯乙

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1915.

六拜禮 號二月一十年四國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.
Nov. 22nd.—The English mail, per s.s.
NANKIN.
TO DEPART.
Nov. 20th.—Europe via Siberia, at 5 p.m.,
per s.s. Lvchow.
Nov. 23rd.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per s.s. YINGCHOW.
Nov. 27th.—Saigon, Straits, Burma, Cey-
lon, Adelaide, Western Australia,
India, Aden, Egypt and
Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s.
VILLE DE LA CHAÏE.
Nov. 30th.—Shanghai, North China and
Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C.,
Tacoma, and United Kingdom
via Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s.
CHICAGO MARU.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks \$75 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [72]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " " 10 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " " 10 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " " 10 " "
2.15 " " 5.00 " " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 8.10 " " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.40 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.
Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " 15 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " " 10 " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " " " 15 " "
6.00 " " 8.10 " " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 11 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time tables, but
not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compro order representing
Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong 12th June, 1915. 11042

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Sizes.
**SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT.** From No. 10 to SSSG. at \$6, \$7 and
\$7.50 per 100. STOPPING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [1092]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1107]

SAVOY HOTEL.

21, BROADWAY, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL
in the City. Near to everywhere, and
providing all modern conveniences.

American or European Plan.

Rates \$4 and \$6 per day

Special terms to monthly guests.

Cable address Telephone No. 2,510.
SAVOY. C. A. BIDDLE,
Manager

992

MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A.I., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers,
Manufacturers of Contrado Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53	88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	27 "	34	24 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OUBA MARU" 718 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 20 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Lifting Power	7,000 tons.	13,000 tons.	13,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	480 feet.	58 "	58 "
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	68 "	68 "	68 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22 "	22 "	22 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 8,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimomoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMOMOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	368 feet 0 in.	368 feet 0 in.	368 feet 0 in.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	58 "	58 "	58 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 "	25 "	25 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution
of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

1606

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL:

Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS
BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE:

Competes with the best quality English Cokes or
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
HIGHEST **FIREBRICKS** GRADE

FIRECLAY.

STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. TEL. ADD. MAISHAN, HONGKONG

TELEPHONE No. 1030.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 1st October, 1914

AGENTS. [44]

SOUTH

MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY
OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE
FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THIRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been
temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed
of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between
Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with
Dairen-Seiton (Taiping) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU"
and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class
Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00
Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00
Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00
Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00	Y 11.00

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.

To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun and that leaving Chang-
chun at 11.30 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class
Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 5.

RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add. "Yamato"). At
Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Hsienyang (the finest sea-side resort in
North China), all under the Company's management.

TICKET AGENTS.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable
at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL SYMPING CAR & EXPRESS TRAVEL CO.;
Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON; the NORDISK REISEBUREAU; and the
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Shanghai; from whom all information, time-tables, pictorial
guide-books, etc., can be obtained free, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

Tel. Add. "MANCHU." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., AL and Lieber's.

FUSHUN COAL

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.

Free stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots,
and also at Antung, Chefoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

[458]

FRENCH STORE,

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Entrance next to ASTOR HOUSE.

NOTICE.

We beg to announce to the Public of
Hongkong that we have just received from
Paris a Consignment of:—

NOUGAT MONTELMAR.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1915.

[916]

WISEMAN, LTD.

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND:

THIS SEASON'S JAMS.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACK CURRANT
AND APRICOT.

60 CENTS PER 1 LB. JAR.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1915.

19

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

Directory and Chronicle of the Far East	\$10.00	Missionary Directory, cloth cover	\$1.25
Do. Do. Smaller Edition	6.00	Do. paper cover	0.80
Children of Far Cathay, a Social and Political Novel, by C. J. H. Halcombe	3.50	Dog and Gun in New Territory	1.00
The Jubilee of Hongkong, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891	1.00	From Hongkong to Canton, by the Pearl River—"A Book for the Globetrotter," by Capt. C. V. Lloyd; with Maps and Illustrations	1.75
The Hongkong Typhoon, Sept. 18th, 1906, Illustrated Account	0.50	Hongkong Weekly Press, half-yearly cl. bound	7.50
Temporary Mining Regulations in China	0.50	Sixty Years An-lo-Chinese Calendar, 1834 to 1923	2.00
Regulations for Railway Construction in China	0.50	Re's of Exchanges, Hongkong, English Mail days 1874	—
Hongkong Hansard Reports of the Meetings of the Legislative Council, Published Annually	5.00	Bombay Rates of Exchange at Hongkong, English Mail Days, 1893	1.00
Mountings of Naval Guns and their Subsequent Use with the Ladysmith Relief Column	1.00	Called Out: or the Chung Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Ro- manco, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe	2.00
Warlike Exploits of the Merchant Navy, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh	1.00	Plan of the West River	0.00
Political Obstacles to Missionary Success in China	0.25	" " Victoria	1.00
Trade Mark Regulations in China	0.25	" " Kowloon	0.75
		" " Peak	0.75
		" " New Territory	0.75
		Power of Attorney Form	0.25
		Mail Tables for 1914, on card	0.30
		Do. on paper	0.25



MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASHIMA,
OCHI, MUTABE, YOSHINOTANI,
NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW
AND KAMIMADAMA Collieries.

AGENTS FOR

SAKITO AND OYUBARI Coals.

HEAD OFFICE:—MARUNOUCHI,
TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,
OTABU, MIYOSAKI, HAKODATE,
KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO,
YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA,
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW,
PEKING.

Cable Address for above: "IWASAKI."

Codes: A.I., A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENTS:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GHEARING & Co

MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNHOLD & Co.

GLASGOW—Messrs. A. F. BROWN

McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager,

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [540]

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & C.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Telephone: No. 373.

Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

FRANK L. COOKE,

Manager.

98

GRAND HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE
HOTEL, most Central Location within
the vicinity of all the Principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshment
Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under
European Supervision. A First-Class String
Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m.
to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for
Shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

MANAGER

Telephone: 27

Telegraphic address: "COMFORT"

[20]

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and
TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for
Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones
in Every Room, prompt attention maintained
by six lines to Central.
Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing
Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine,
Roof Garden and Social Rooms, European
Runner, Swift Steamers.

P. O. FEUSTER,

Manager

[89]

THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL
is now OPENED under NEW
MANAGEMENT. The place has been
renovated throughout and entirely refurbished.
Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea,
a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round.
LARGE and COMFORTABLE DINING
ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under
experienced supervision. Terms moderate.
For further particulars, apply to—

THE MANAGER,

Macau.

Tel. Add. "Phoenix," Macau.

1st February, 1915.

[37]

THE

VICTORIA HOTEL.

CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession,
Shameen.

The only European Hotel in
Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special
attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management
of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. E. EYLES.

1045

INTIMATIONS

TEN VICTOR RECORDS

which should be in every home.

- 64415—As a Beam O'er the Face of the Waters Gluck
 64103—At the Brook (Violin) Powell
 64001—Ave Maria (Cello) Hollman
 64430—Because (d'Hardelot) McCormack
 67186—Parted (Tosti) Caruso
 67160—Serenade Espagnole (Ronald) Caruso
 31868—Gems from Robin Hood, No. 2 Light Opera Co.
 35434—A Sicilian Vespers-Ballet Selection Band of H.M. Coldstream
 b Sicilian Vespers-Selection do. Guards
 17759—A The Four Flags March Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards
 b Wake Up, England!—March d.
 17775—A Highlanders! Fix Bayonets! Hamilton
 b Soldiers of the King Stuart

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[31-6]



THE EXPLOIT OF SERGEANT MICHAEL O'LEARY, V.C.

At Cutchy "he rushed to the front and himself killed five Germans who were building the first barricade, after which he attacked a second barricade about eighty yards farther on, which he captured after killing three of the enemy and making prisoners of two more. He thus practically captured the enemy's position by himself."

Westminster
TURKISH
"Specials"

\$1.25 for a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1915. [1208]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging Canton Merches in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219
Hours: 4th February, 1915. (516)

LONDON SELLING AGENTS

TEA, INDIGO
 FIBRES
 BRISTLES
 OILSEED
 HIDES & SKINS
 RUBBER DRUGS
 COTTON, WOOL
 ORES, MICA
 GUMS AND
 GENERAL
 PRODUCE

Sold on commission in British and Continental Markets.
 Samples valued.
 Best ports for consignments indicated.

KEYMER, SON & CO.,
 (Import Dept.) Whitefriars, London.
 Telegrams: "Keymer, London." Est. 1894.
 181

香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN P.

(Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY

Is the oldest and still immovably the best

Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

Circulates largely throughout Southern China

Indo-China etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can

be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Voeux Road

Central, Hongkong, 151, Fleet Street, London

or from the different Agents

inments translated from or into Chinese

ASAHI BEER

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging Canton Merches in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219
Hours: 4th February, 1915. (516)

LONDON SELLING AGENTS

TEA, INDIGO
 FIBRES
 BRISTLES
 OILSEED
 HIDES & SKINS
 RUBBER DRUGS
 COTTON, WOOL
 ORES, MICA
 GUMS AND
 GENERAL
 PRODUCE

Sold on commission in British and Continental Markets.
 Samples valued.
 Best ports for consignments indicated.

KEYMER, SON & CO.,
 (Import Dept.) Whitefriars, London.
 Telegrams: "Keymer, London." Est. 1894.
 181

香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN P.

(Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY

Is the oldest and still immovably the best

Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

Circulates largely throughout Southern China

Indo-China etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can

be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Voeux Road

Central, Hongkong, 151, Fleet Street, London

or from the different Agents

inments translated from or into Chinese

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Lieutenant A. F. Gimson, Royal Field Artillery (late of the Public Works Department, Shanghai) has been wounded.

The death in action in the Dardanelles is reported of Lieutenant Henry Sigismund Oppé, 11th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment. Lieutenant Oppé volunteered for active service last Christmas and was sent to the Dardanelles only a few weeks ago. After being admitted as a soldier he came out to China to join the firm of Messrs. Drummond, White-Copar & Phillips in 1905. He rapidly made his mark as a lawyer and endeared himself to a large circle of friends. When war broke out he was amongst the first to set about seeing what Shanghai Britons could do to help their country and was present at the first meeting of the China Association sub-committee which was constituted to devise a scheme to enable Britons in Shanghai to volunteer for active service. He was a keen and fearless cross-country rider and won several paper hunts. He was a popular member of the Shanghai Country and Race Clubs, a member of the Reserve Company, S.V.C., and, after the outbreak of war, joined the S.V.A.

GOLF AS A CURE FOR INSANITY.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS OF AN AMERICAN DOCTOR.

"Golf will cure insanity," says Dr. H. J. Gahagan, Superintendent of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane. For some time it has been tried at this hospital.

Dr. Gahagan declares that it has been most successful; in fact, several cures have been effected.

A short time ago Dr. Gahagan had a nine-hole course laid out on the hospital grounds, in pursuance of his theory that kindness and granting of liberties form the most effective cure for mental ills. He believed that the out-of-door exercise and the competition of golf would have an amazingly beneficial effect in clearing the mental haze of his patients, and he has proved his theory to be correct. The course is now in almost constant use by the patients.

"When my golf treatment is carefully considered," he says, "it is evident that after all it is not such a freakish method of curing insanity, as in other directions physicians acknowledge quite as simple methods have had most far-reaching results. The recent removal of the iron bars from the windows of most insane asylums is not a matter of experiment but a lesson which physicians have learned from a study of the situation. It is a matter of psychology. Liberty is a precious thing, and the love of freedom is a prominent part of every one's make-up."

"Whether well or ill mentally, one is not so anxious to obtain that which is forcibly forbidden him if the barrier is not constantly before him. For this reason the barren wards in hospitals for the insane are now being furnished with rugs, pictures, draperies, etc., making homelike surroundings. Restraint and seclusion are being rapidly discarded. Such steps, it has been proved, help immensely in installing into the disordered mind of the insane individual that he is not a prisoner but a patient, and they produce, it has been determined, a condition wherein the person under treatment is more tractable and more amenable."

"Among the latest methods of treatment for the insane, medical men agree that hydrotherapy stands out as the most prominent and successful. I believe this is quite extensive and growing. The most prominent effects obtained are light stimulation or a sedative action. The efficiency of such treatment is not to be doubted for a moment, and physicians believe that if an out-of-door adjunct is found with all the stimulation of sedative features it should be encouraged. This has led me to the adoption of golf in the treatment of insanity, and the results have been surprisingly good."

"My patients are able to be out the entire day in the fresh air and sunshine; this pent-up energy and mischievousness are directed in a healthful reaction rather than being spent in destruction and catatonicism. The physical exercise, the purpose and aim of the game, the rivalry and the fascination one invariably catches, bring back, it has been noticed by the doctors and nurses, the sparkle to the lustreless eye, the colour to the cheek and awaken hope and ambition where despair rested. Thus the patient is placed upon the high-road to recovery."

"Other games, of course, such as croquet, baseball, tennis, etc., have their usefulness. However, golf for the insane seems to lack the objectionable feature of too violent exercise that some games produce. Another thing—the interest in golf is not intermittent, but continuous, and the large amount of territory it is possible to cover is an advantage."

"The course at the Elgin State Hospital has a total length of 2,625 yards, with a par 34 and bogey 40. Natural hazards and the general contour of the course, which is both beautiful and a good test of golf, make it one of the best in Illinois."

"Some of my patients have rapidly developed into surprisingly good players whom it would be hard for the average sane golfer to beat."

Large forces of Kirghiz tribesmen, if not a whole army, are likely to appear in the field after the necessary training. The Kirghiz population numbers approximately twelve millions, and all the men are desirous of fighting for Russia, for, though geographically a Turkish race, they are closely allied to the Mongolians and Tartars.

WITH THE GRAND FLEET.

BY FREDERICK PALMER.

II.
IN THE "INFLEXIBLE."

What Englishman, let alone an American, knows the names of even all the British Dreadnoughts? With a few exceptions the units of the Grand Fleet seem anonymous. The *Warrior* was quite unknown to the fame which her sister ships the *Queen Elizabeth* had won. For "Lizzie" was back in the fold from the Dardanelles, and so was the *Inflexible*. Of all the ships which Sir John Jellicoe had sent away on special missions, the *Inflexible* had had the grandest Odyssey. She, too, had been at the Dardanelles.

The *Queen Elizabeth* was disappointing so far as wounds went. She had been so much in the public eye that one expected to find her badly battered, and she had suffered little, indeed, for the amount of sport she had had in tossing her 15in. shells across the Gallipoli Peninsula into the Turkish batteries and the amount of risk she had run from Turkish mines. Some of these monsters contained only 11,000 shrapnel bullets. A strange business for a 15in. naval gun not to be firing shrapnel. A year ago no one could have imagined that one day the most powerful British ship, built with the single thought of overwhelming an enemy's Dreadnought, would ever be trying to force the Dardanelles.

The trouble was that she could not fire an army corps ashore along with her shells to take possession of the land after she had put batteries out of action. She had some grand target practice; she escaped the mines; she kept out of reach of the German shells, and returned to report to Sir John with just enough scars to give rest to the collection of her extraordinary adventures. All the Fleet relieved to see her back in her proper place. It is not the business of super-Dreadnoughts to be steaming around mine fields, but to be surrounded by destroyers and light cruisers and submarines, safeguarding her giant guns which are depressed and elevated as easily as if they were drumsticks. One had an abrasion, a trawler of dents.

"THE RANGE OF THEM."

"That was from a Turkish shell," said an officer. "And you are standing where a shell hit."

One looked down to see an irregular outline of fresh planking.

"An accident when we did not happen to be out of their reach. We had the range of them," he added.

"The range of them" is a great phrase. Sir Frederick Doveton Sturdee used it in speaking of the battle of the Falkland Islands. "The range of them" seems a sure prescription for victory. Nothing in all the history of the war appeals to me as quite so smooth, a bit of tactics as the Falkland affair. It was so smooth that it was velvety; and it is worth telling again as I understand it.

Sir Frederick is another young admiral. Otherwise, how could the British Navy have entrusted him with so important a task? He is a different type from Beatty, who in an army one judges might have been in the cavalry. And with the peculiar charm and alertness which we associate with sailors—imbued from the salt air and from meeting all kinds of weather and all kinds of men, I think—he has the quality of the scholar, with a suspicion of meanness in his eye.

He was Chief of Staff at the Admiralty in the early stages of the war, which means, I take it, that he assisted in planning the moves on the chessboard. It fell to him to act; to apply the strategy and tactics which he planned for others at sea while he sat at a desk. It was his wits against von Spee's, who was not deficient in this respect. If he had been he might not have steamed into the trap. The trouble was that von Spee had some, but not enough. It would have been better for him if he were guileless as a parson.

Sir Frederick is so gentle-mannered that one would never suspect him of a house bluff, which was what he played on von Spee. After von Spee's victory over Cradock, Sturdee shipped across to the South Atlantic, without anyone knowing that he had gone, with a squadron strong enough to do unto von Spee what von Spee had done unto Cradock.

But before you wing your bird you must flush him. The thing was to find von Spee and force him to give battle; for the South Atlantic is broad and von Spee, it is supposed, was in an *Endem* mood and bent on reaching harbour in German South-West Africa, whence he could sail off to destroy British shipping on the Cape route. When he intercepted a British wireless message—Sturdee had left off the sender's name and location—telling the plodding old *Canopus*, seeking home or assistance before von Spee overtook her, that she would be perfectly safe in the harbour at Port William, as guns had been erected for her protection, von Spee guessed that this was a bluff, and rightly. But it was only bluff number one. He steamed to the Falklands with a view to finishing off the old *Canopus* on the way across to Africa. There he fell foul of bluff number two. Sturdee did not fail to seek him; he came to Sturdee.

There was no convenient Dogger Bank fog in that latitude to cover his flight. Sturdee had the speed of von Spee and he had to fight. It was the one bit of strategy of the war which is like that of the story books and worked out as the strategy always does in proper story books. Practically the 12in. guns of the *Inflexible* and the *Invincible* had only to keep their distance and hang on to the *Scharnhorst* and the *Gneisenau* in order to do the trick. Light-weights or middle-weights have no business trafficking with heavy-weights in naval warfare.

"Von Spee made a brave fight," said Sir Frederick, "but we kept him at a distance that suited us, without letting him get out of range."

He had had the fortune to prove an established principle in action. It was all in the course of duty, which is the way that all the officers and all the men look at their work. Only a few ships have had a chance to fight and these are emblazoned on the public memory. But

they did no better and no worse, probably, than the others would have done. If the public singles out ships, the Navy does not. Whatever is done and whoever does it, why, it is to the credit of the family, according to the spirit of service that promotes uniformity of efficiency. Leaders and ships which have won renown are resolved into the whole in that harbour where the Fleet is the thing; and the good opinion they most desire is that of their fellows. If they have that they will earn the public's when the test comes.

Belonging to the class of the first of battlecruisers is the *Inflexible*, which received a few taps in the Falklands and a blow that was nearly the death of her in the Dardanelles. Tribute enough for its courage—the tribute of a chivalrous enemy—von Spee's Squadron received from the officers and men of the *Inflexible*, who saw them go down into the sea tinged with sunset red with their colours still flying. Then in the sunset red the British saved as many of these as they could.

VICTIMS AND VANQUISHED.

Those dripping German officers who had seen one of their battered turrets carried away bodily into the sea by a British 12in. shell, who had endured a fury of concussion and destruction, with steel missiles cracking steel structures into fragments, came on board the *Inflexible* looking for signs of some blows delivered in return for the crushing blows, that had beaten their ships into the sea and saw none until they were invited into the wardroom, which was in chaos—and then they smiled.

At least, they had sent one shell home. The sight was sweet to them, so sweet that, in respect to the feeling of the vanquished, the victors held silence with a knightly consideration. But where had the shell entered? There was no sign of any hole. Then they learned that the fire of the guns of the starboard turret midships over the wardroom, which was on the port side, had deposited a great many things on the floor, which did not belong there; and their expression changed. Even this comfort was taken from them.

"We had the range of you!" the British explained.

The chaplain of the *Inflexible* was bound to have an anecdote. I don't know why, except that a chaplain is not a fighting part and he may look on. His place was down behind the armour with the doctor, waiting for wounded. He stood in his particular steel cave listening to the tremendous blasts of her guns which shook the *Inflexible's* frame, and still no wounded arrived. Then he ran up a ladder to the deck and had a look around and saw the little points of the German ships with the shells sweeping toward them and the smoke of explosions which burst on board them. It was not the British who needed prayers, that day, but the Germans. Personally, I think the Germans are more in need of prayers at all times because of the damnable way they act.

THE LUCKY MIDSHIPMAN.

Perhaps the spirit of the *Inflexible's* story was best given by a midshipman with the down still on his cheek. Considering how young the British take their officer-beggers to sea, the least, in admirals are not young, as got more out of the action than his elders; his impressions of the long cruises and the actions and the vividness of boyhood. Down in one of the caves, doing his part as the shells were sent up to feed the thundering guns above, the whispered news of the progress of the battle was passed on at intervals till, finally, the guns were silent. Then he hurried on deck in the elation of victory, succeeded by the desire to save those whom they had fought. It had all been so simple; so like drill. You had only to go on shooting—that was all.

Yes, he had been lucky. From the Falklands to the Dardanelles, which was a more picturesque business than the battle. Any minute off the Straits you did not know but a submarine would have a try at you or you might bump into a mine. And the *Inflexible* did bump into one. She had two thousand tons of water on board. It was fast work to keep the remainder of the sea from coming in, too, and the same kind of dramatic experience as the *Lion's* in reaching port. Yes, he had been very lucky. It was all a 'lark' to that boy.

"It never occurs to midshipmen to be afraid of anything," said one of the officers. "The more danger the better they like it."

In the wardroom was a piece of the mine or the torpedo, whichever it was, that struck the *Inflexible*; a strange, twisted, annealed bit of metal. Every ship which had been in action had some souvenir which the enemy had sent on board in anger and which was preserved with a collector's enthusiasm.

The *Inflexible* seemed as good as ever she was. Such is the way of naval warfare. Either it is to the bottom of the sea or to dry docks and repairs. There is nothing half way. So it is well to take care that you have "the range of them."

SIBERIAN PORTS.

AND BRITISH CONTEMPLATIONS.

About three summers ago Mr. Nansen's ship, the *Fram*, made a summer trip to the Yenesei, which was reported to be not only an interesting experience but a promising commercial venture. The Tauriga correspondent of the *Asahi* now reports that the British Government contemplate the opening next spring of a line of twenty steamers from London to the mouths of the Om and Yenesei. Our contemporary, or its correspondent, goes on to say that it is expected that, if the Dardanelles still remains blocked, this new venture will greatly relieve the situation. This is rather too sanguine a hope, for there is no railway communication and the sea-route is open only for a short time every summer. Russia is still depending on Archangel and Vladivostok for direct shipments. The Siberian ports, however, have a future of their own, with possibilities of considerable local development.—*Japan Chronicle*.

INTIMATIONS

G. R.
NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR LEASE OF OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING" will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1915, for the LETTING of the OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING from 1st January, 1916, to 31st December, 1918, subject to conditions which can be ascertained at the Office of the Director of Public Works. Each Tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the Tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the Tenderer refuses to carry out his Tender and comply with the above-mentioned conditions, should the Tender be accepted.

Form of Tender and further particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Public Works.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the Highest or any Tender.
 W. CHATHAM,
 Director of Public Works.
 Public Works Office,
 Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [1206]

G. R.

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S

CONSULAR COURT AT CANTON.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Canton, Thursday, the 28th day of October, 1915.

CITATION FOR LETTERS OF

ADMINISTRATION.

In the Goods of SMOLLETT CAMPBELL,

Deceased.

IN virtue of an Order of His Majesty's said Court, bearing date This Day, I do hereby monish and cite all and all manner of persons to appear in the said Court on or about the 28th day of November, 1915, and show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration (with the will annexed) of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, late of Macao, China, who died at Hongkong on August 20th, 1915, should not be granted unto ARTHUR BALD SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, Attorney for ELLA GRACE CAMPBELL, of 48 Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, London, England, the widow of the said testator and the universal legatee named in the will, as, in default thereof, the Court will proceed to grant the same accordingly.

(Sd.) R. S. PRATT,
 Vice-Consul and Additional Judge.
 [1156]

WANTED.

A POINTER. A good price will be paid for a suitable Dog. "X."
 Reply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 Hongkong, 19th November, 1915. [1207]

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—
 "E."
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1164]

FOR SALE.

ONE 10A B.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.
 Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.
 For further particulars apply to—
 LINSTED & DAVIS,
 Alexandra Buildings.
 Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [986]

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Standing in its own Grounds, situated at TAIPO, containing Four Rooms, out-offices, etc. Electric Light.
 For particulars apply to—
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 30th October, 1915. [1127]

FOR SALE.

CORONATION POSTAGE STAMPS OF JAPAN, at 50 Cents per Complete Set.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1915. [1043]

HAVE YOU A RHEUMATIC FRIEND?

Tell him about LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM, a modern emancipator from the aches and pains of the human body. No mere relief, but permanent freedom from the tortures and deformities of rheumatism. The cure has been achieved not once, not a few times, but thousands of times. Effective in the most hopeless cases.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

Just rub it in. It stops the pain. Stops it quickly. A little more and a permanent cure is effected. Pass on the word of hope to all who suffer from rheumatism or other bodily tortures.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong:—

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

[1050-9]

HONGKONG CONTINGENT
DEPARTS.

A HEARTY SEND-OFF.

The contingent of Hongkong policemen, gaol warders, and other employees of the Government left Hongkong for training at Home yesterday. The men were accorded a splendid send-off. The band and pipers of the 74th Punjab played the men from the Central Police Station to Blake Pier, the route being lined by large numbers of people, who cheered the volunteers as they marched past. There was an animated scene on Blake Pier, where many assembled to bid the men "God-speed," and loud cheers were raised as the launch left the Pier to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne." The Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police, the Deputy and Assistant Superintendents, and Deputy Superintendent F. C. Jenkin, of the Police Reserve, were present, together with Chief Inspector Gourlay and other Police Inspectors and officers, and a large number of civilians and military.

PORTUGUESE LADY KILLED.
KNOCKED DOWN BY A TRUCK IN
KOWLOON.

A distressing accident happened in Cameron Road, Kowloon, early yesterday. Miss Rosa Pereira was returning from church when she was knocked down by a heavy truck containing a load of earth. The truck, which it is alleged, was coming along at a fast pace, was in charge of some eight or nine coolies, who ran away. Mr. Mackie heard the noise of the truck, and on looking out saw the unfortunate woman lying on the ground. He carried her into his residence, where she expired within half an hour. A number of ribs had been broken, and vital internal organs penetrated.

We understand that a coolie has been arrested in connection with the accident.

CHANGED COAT AND CHANGED
IDENTITY.

CHINESE DECEPTION IN GAOL.

Another striking example of the "cleuteness" of the Chinese malefactor has been furnished. It was revealed by Detective Inspector Watt at the Magistrate's Court yesterday, when prosecuting a Chinese for disobeying an order of banishment. He told the Magistrate that the defendant was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour for larceny on the 15th August, and on entering the Gaol was given the number of 5633; that number was of course borne on his coat. On the same date another Chinese was sentenced to one month's hard labour and given the number 522. About two days before discharge it was customary to take photographs and it was discovered that the defendant was wearing the other man's coat and became accordingly No. 5632. The consequence of the change of coat was that one man was photographed twice and the other escaped the camera.

Defendant, after some evidence had been called, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

THE HUNG SHIU LUNG CASE.

When the Supreme Court sat yesterday the Chief Justice intimated that he had consulted the Attorney-General in connection with the Criminal Sessions (which were due to commence on Monday next) and they had come to the conclusion that the only course to take was not to fix a day next week for the beginning of the Sessions unless they were sure when the *Habeas Corpus* proceedings would conclude. They had decided to postpone the Sessions till Monday week and in the meantime they hoped and felt sure that the present case would conclude.

Mr. Eldon Potter (representing the fugitive, Hung Shiu Lung) said he had practically finished with the exception of giving his lordship a few references. The depositions went into numerous pages, and he had little opportunity of going through them. His only desire was to put before them what really were relevant points.

The Chief Justice—On political grounds?

Mr. Potter—Yes. Counsel added that it might cover the whole of the points in the evidence before the Magistrate. It was decided to adjourn the case until Monday to give Mr. Potter ample time to deal with the depositions, the Chief Justice observing that it was essential that the other side should know the point upon which Mr. Potter was relying when they came to deal with the matter.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON "A" CLUB "B."

The following will represent Kowloon in this match at Kowloon to-day:—J. P. Robertson, J. V. Braga, Major Robertson, L. J. Blackburn, F. Sullivan, J. C. Fletcher, K. McLennan, S. E. Green, A. W. E. Davidson, W. F. A. Knapton, and T. M. Cochrane.

KOWLOON "B" CLUB CIVIL SERVICE.

For their match against the Civil Service at Happy Valley to-day, Kowloon "B" will be represented as follows:—A. A. Cleton, W. Kay, P. W. A. Wilkie, W. L. Wanser, H. Overly, D. J. Mackenzie, W. R. Farmer, R. C. Brown, A. R. F. Raven, L. M. Whyte, and C. W. Jeffries.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. THE NAVY.

The following will represent the Club v. the Navy to-day on the Club Ground, kick-off at 4.30 p.m.:—C. F. Maltby, A. Kempthorn, A. L. Gace, R. Henderson, and N. P. Thomson; H. E. Muriel, and H. S. Rouse; F. C. Hall, J. R. Watson, P. S. Leigh-Bennett, C. Woodhead, J. Ralston, W. M. Sutherland, H. N. Pountney, and H. G. Hegarty.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LAM LIONG v. KOWLOON

The following will represent the Kowloon Dock Juniors in a League match this afternoon, against the Lam Liong, kick-off at 2.30 p.m., on Naval Ground:—S. Moorsden; C. Hedley and G. Best; Van Lang, A. Logan, and T. Taylor; D. Parva, F. Ross, W. Ogby, J. Smith, and F. Clemo.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL.

The following matches were decided on Wednesday, 17th November:—

Senior League:—
Diocesan, 0 v. St. Paul's, 0.
Queen's C, 2 v. St. Stephen's, 1.
Junior League:—
Wapiti, 1 v. St. Paul's, 0.
Diocesan, 4 v. Yummati, 0.
Queen's C, 2 v. Ellis Kadoorie, 0.

SHANGHAI AUTUMN RACES.
THE OFF-DAY.

The Off-Day's racing in connection with the Shanghai Race Club's autumn meeting on the 13th inst. attracted an excellent attendance, though the weather was cold and dull. "Bornite," the old favourite, disappointed its supporters in the chief event, the Grand National, being brought down at a jump in the second round through "Jupiter" falling. The results were as follows:—

CORONET AND HAY STAKES.—Half a mile.
Sir Paul's Coronet Dahlia, late Coronet (Mr. Vida) 1
Mr. Lamerton's Auld Reekie (Mr. Rowe) 2
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Durbar Chief (Mr. J. I. Ezra) 3
Time, 1min. 02.5secs.
"TRIDENT VISITORS" Cup.—Three-quarters of mile.
Mr. G. H. Thomson's Charlemagne (Mr. Bremner) 1
Mr. John Peel's Soda (Mr. Boyd) 2
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's Oregon (Mr. Heard) 3
Time, 1min. 37secs.

AUTUMN HANDICAP.—One mile and a quarter.
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's Sir Lamerton (Mr. Heard) 1
Mr. Neville's Bonnie Boy (Mr. Moller) 2
Mr. W. S. Jackson's Suffolk (Mr. Vida) 3
Time, 2min. 52.5secs.

"FIELD" Cup.—One mile.
Mr. Lamerton's Manetuke (Mr. Rowe) 1
Mr. Jerom's Blazon (Mr. Willeumier) 2
Sir Paul's Triumphant Dahlia (Mr. Vida) 3
Time, 2min. 10.3secs.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPCHASE.—Twice round.
Mr. John Peel's Peter (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. Ezra's The Tipster (Mr. Ezra) 2
Mr. Shanghai's Cossack (Mr. J. A. Brand) 3
Time, 2min. 53.2secs.

There were three accidents in the race. At the first round Ye. Illusionist fell at Preb's Jump, but Hayes restarted. At the second round Jupiter and Bornite—the favourite—collided, spoiling Rowe's chances.

"DAHLIA" Cup.—Mile and a quarter.
Mr. G. H. Thomson's Battle Dawn (Mr. Bremner) 1
Messrs. M. and F.'s Moniaive (Mr. Moller) 2
Mr. N. W. Hickling's Nulli Secundus (Mr. Hickling) 3
Time, 2min. 53.2secs.

"ANZAC" Cup.—Half a mile.
Mr. N. W. Hickling's Clerk (Mr. J. A. Brand) 1
Mr. Ezra's Blackwood (Mr. J. I. Ezra) 2
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's Sid (Mr. Heard) 3
Time, 1min. 14.5secs.

SWEETSTAKES STEEPCHASE.—Once round.
Mr. Ezra's Baby Mine (Mr. Ezra) 1
Mr. John Peel's The Nipper (Mr. Johnstone) 2
Mr. Bainfield's Auction (Mr. J. A. Brand) 3
Time, 2min. 47.3secs.

MAFOOS' RACE.—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. J. Peel's Ampfield 1
Mr. Morris Cornfield 2
Mr. Union's Historic 3
Time, 2min. 47.3secs.

MESSRS. SETNA'S TRADE
REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co., in their report dated November 18th, state:—

Sales are reported of about 40 packages at \$28 per picul. Unsold stock is estimated at about 300 bales. Closing quotations \$27 to 30 per picul.

INDIAN YARN.

The demand from the interior and consuming districts has been much slackened owing to harvest operations and the rise in the rates of exchange coupled with low prices of cotton in India. Importers were eager sellers, hence prices show a decline of about \$24 to 4 per bale with a very limited business of about 850 bales was reported in the market as under:—200 bales Assur Virjee No. 10s. at \$103 per bale; 250 bales Currumbhoy No. 10s. at \$104 per bale; 300 bales David No. 10s. at \$106 per bale; 100 bales Dawa No. 12s. at \$113 per bale; in all about 850 bales, comprising about 750 bales of No. 10s. and 100 bales of No. 12s. Unsold stock is estimated at about 33,000 bales. Sold but uncleaned stock is computed at about 20,000 bales.

JAPANESE YARN.

SUNDAY ARTICLES.

Owing to rise in rates of exchange imports showed eagerness to quit, and hence prices show a slight decline, and sales are reported of kismis at \$24 to 26 (per picul), apricots at \$28 to 30 (per picul). Quick silver at \$470 (per picul), gum olibanum at \$14 to 18 (per picul), putchuck at \$135 (per picul), Bombay onions at \$1.40 (per basket), genda horns at \$250 (per catty). Bezoar stone at \$200 (per catty), and king-fisher feathers at \$12 to 15 (per 100). In exports we notice a big rise in prices of cassia, other remaining steady. Purchases are reported of cassia at \$14 to 15 (per picul), broken cassia at \$95 (per picul), green beans at \$51 to 53 (per picul), galangal at \$8 to 83 (per picul), zedoary at \$20 (per picul), garlic at \$83 (per picul), and preserves at \$42 to 64 (per case).

PRESIDENT YUAN AND THE
LADIES."EDUCATED WOMEN" OF CHINA
AND A MONARCHY.

The following is the substance of a petition, purporting to have been signed by the "educated women of the whole country," which has been forwarded to the President, requesting him to assume the Imperial title.

"The transfer of the Throne from one dynasty to another without violence or force of arms was originated in the Tang and Yu dynasty. As the ruler of this country is always regarded as the parents of the people, it is, therefore, necessary for the people to find a wise and holy personage to rule them, so that the people can enjoy peace. The institutions in the democratic form of Government, such as election and balloting, are not fit for governing a country of extensive area, which must and a single person to bear the responsibility of the government. In former dynasties, from the Tang Dynasty down to the late Manchu Government, this venerable system of government has always been in vogue and it has always resulted in a long period of peace and prosperity for over one hundred years. Within recent decades the country has not been free from foreign aggression. The Empress Dowager Tsu Hsi, having realised the talents of the President, reposed in him great confidence when the latter was serving as Viceroy of Peking, and during the Revolution, the late Empress Lung-yu nominated the President as Prime Minister of the Cabinet, and gave him the full power of the Government. These two deceased august ladies seemed to possess the gift of foresight, which enabled them to realise that only the President was competent for the Throne.

"We also beg to state that the President has achieved innumerable merits in both military and civil affairs and he has further promoted and encouraged education for women. As most of us are connected with the educational institutions of the country, and have been fully informed of the present conditions of the country, we hereby express our sincere hope that the President will ascend the Throne in order to improve the morally degenerate customs prevailing in this country, and with his unparalleled talents and boundless virtue of benevolence will open a long career of peace and prosperity in this country."

GERMANS IN YOKOHAMA.

ANONYMOUS WARNINGS FOLLOW
DEPORTATION.

The recent deportation of five local German residents from Yokohama (says the *Japan Gazette*) is having its aftermath in anonymous threats against foreigners who have identified themselves in some way with that official Japanese action.

Two American citizens have been informed by the police that anonymous threats or warnings have been received, and they are put on their guard by the authorities against any attempts at personal violence.

We cannot too strongly denounce the cowardice and stupidity of such German action—says our contemporary—which effects nothing but to draw opprobrium upon resident Germans and give further trouble to the police. It is particularly unfortunate, too, that the citizens of a friendly and neutral State, like America, should have been singled out for this tactless demonstration, merely because they have expressed their sympathies with the Allied cause, which is also the cause of Japan and the whole civilised world. The stupidity of thus further antagonizing local sentiment ought to be obvious to the meanest intelligence, and it may be hoped that publicity will have the effect of deterring similar action in the future.

In the meantime we are assured by the police that they have the matter well in hand and propose sparing no efforts to root out all enemy elements of disorder and protect all neutral and other residents from the effects of characteristic German license.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.
1.—Corpl. W. H. Stewart is granted leave of absence from November 19th, 1915, to November 19th, 1916. Pte. W. A. J. Cooper is granted leave of absence from November 20th, 1915, to November 20th, 1916.

PARADES.
2.—Parades for to-day.
7 a.m. Signalling Section—Signalling practice at Headquarters.
Remainder, nil.
Parades for next week.

The following units will parade on the days stated, instead of on Tuesday:—
Thursday, 25th inst. No. 2 section Artillery Batty.

Thursday, 25th inst. Civil Service Co.
Friday, 26th inst. Scouts Company.
The remainder will parade on Tuesday.

DETAILS.
3.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—
On duty until 24th inst.: Scout Co.
Office on duty: Capt. Stewart.
P. of W. Camp, Kowloon.
On duty to-night: Right Sec. M. G. Co. Office on duty: No. 1 Sec. Art. Batty, and Left Sec. M. G. Co. Office on duty: Capt. Wolfe.
Sergeant until 24th inst.: Sergeant Ramsay.
G. B. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

MUSKETRY.

Members of "A" Co., with the exception hereunder mentioned, will parade on the Cricket Ground at 7.30 a.m. on Sunday, 21st inst. Dress: Drill order with topees, haversacks and water-bottles filled, no pouches, and preceded by lunch to Kowloon City. Food will be taken in haversacks. All exempted members must parade, unless employed on Government or military duties between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. on the 21st inst., in which case a certificate to that effect must be sent to the O.C. "A" Co. in advance. A special tram will leave the Peak at 7.15 a.m. The following members will not attend:—

Ptes. W. Nicholson, W. J. Pringle, G. M. Young, A. C. Diss, L. A. Cossart, W. J. Woodman, W. Hill, A. J. Carter, V. C. Parr, E. Ralphs, A. E. Crapnell, A. Derby, H. G. Earle, W. J. Hodge, D. Clark, J. W. White, and D. W. Tratsman. The following are detailed for telephone duty at Kowloon City Range on Sunday, 21st inst., and will parade with "A" Co. on the Cricket Ground at 7.30 a.m. (Dress: Uniform; topees, haversacks and water-bottles filled): Ptes. J. A. T. Plummer and C. J. Higinbotham.

"C" Co. will parade on the Cricket Ground on Sunday, 28th inst., at 7.30 a.m. Dress: Drill order with haversacks and water-bottles (no pouches).

MEMBERS OF WAR CAMP AND GUN CLUB HILL WILL RELIEVE THE H.K.V.R. ON WEDNESDAY, 24TH INST.

DETAILS.
The H.K.V.R. will relieve the H.K.V.C. on Wednesday, 24th inst.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP.
Wednesday, 24th inst.—Secs. 1 and 2 of "A" Co.
Thursday, 25th inst.—Secs. 1 and 2 of "B" Co.

Friday, 26th inst.—Secs. 1 of "C" Co.
Saturday, 27th inst.—Secs. 3 and 4 of "A" Co.

Sunday, 28th inst.—Secs. 3 and 4 of "B" Co.
Monday, 29th inst.—Secs. 2, 3 and 4 of "C" Co.

GUN CLUB HILL.
Wednesday, 24th inst.—Secs. 3 and 4 of "A" Co.

Thursday, 25th inst.—Secs. 3 and 4 of "B" Co.
Friday, 26th inst.—Secs. 2, 3 and 4 of "C" Co.

Saturday, 27th inst.—Secs. 1 and 2 of "A" Co.
Sunday, 28th inst.—Secs. 1 and 2 of "B" Co.

Monday, 29th inst.—Sec. 1 of "C" Co.

PARADES.
"A," "B," and "C" Companies will parade on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday, 23rd inst., at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Recruits will parade on the Cricket Ground on Monday, 22nd inst., Wednesday, 24th inst., and Thursday, 25th inst., at 5.15 p.m., under Sergt. Major Bond. Dress: Drill order.

"D" Co. will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 5.15 p.m., under Sergt. Major Bond. Dress: Drill order.

PARADES.
Parades will be held at Volunteer Headquarters on Monday, the 22nd inst., Wednesday, the 24th inst., and Friday, the 26th inst., at 5.15 p.m. Uniform to be worn.

POSTING.
The following members having joined are allotted Corps Nos. and posted as under:—
Private A. S. Gubbay, Corps No. 553, Company "C," Section 3.
Private C. Crippin, Corps No. 559, Company "C," Section 1.
Private E. B. Raymond, Corps No. 560, Company "C," Section 3.
Private W. H. Smith, Corps No. 561, Company "C," Section 3.
Private E. Ezra, Corps No. 562, Company "D."

ORDERLY SERGEANT.
Orderly Sergeant from the morning of the 24th November to the morning of the 30th November: Sergt. J. M. McHutcheon.

G. K. H. BOUTROUX, Cont.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

JOINED.
No. 2 Company.—C. V. Carlos, A. A. Baptista, E. Antonio, A. H. Tavaré.
No. 1 Company.—G. Nahi.

PARADES.
During the present system of Patrol Duties, no evening parade except for recruits will be held.

A Uniformed Combined Parade will be held once a fortnight, or thereabouts. All ranks are warned that a Combined Parade is ordered for 3.45 p.m. on Saturday, November 27th. Uniform, caps with covers, and rifles.

F. C. JENKIN,
D. S. P. (Reserve).

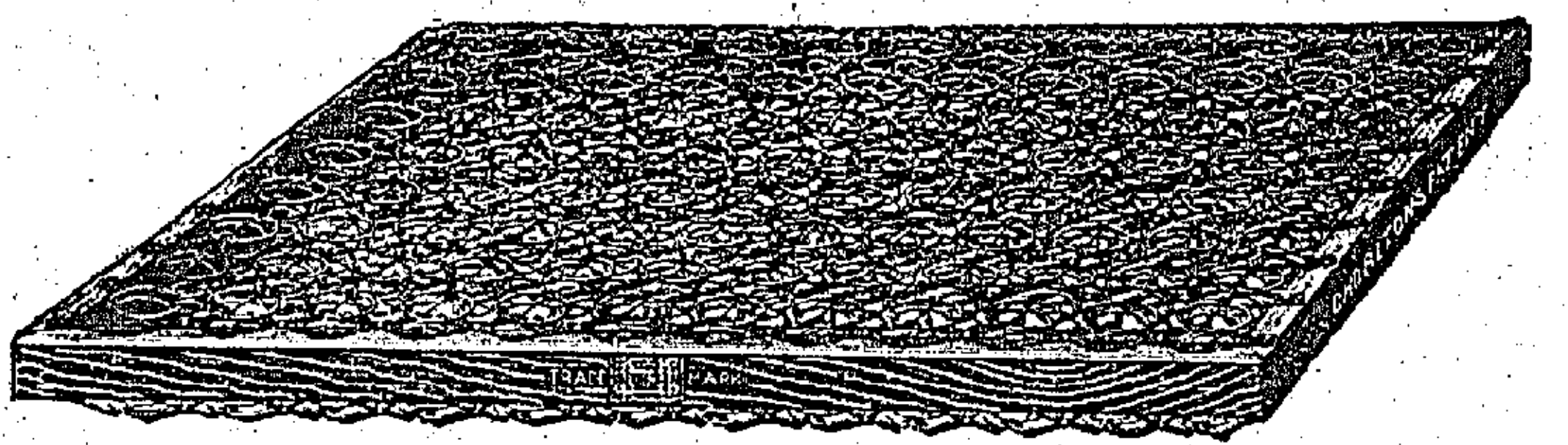
INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

JUST RECEIVED:

CHORLTON'S PATENT
TWO SURFACE MATTRESS.

LUXURIOUS. SANITARY. DURABLE.



THIS MATTRESS CAN BE USED EITHER SIDE UPPERMOST,
AND EITHER END CAN BE PLACED AT HEAD OF BEDSTEAD.

THE TWO SPRING SURFACES DIFFER IN DEGREE OF
ELASTICITY, GIVING A CHOICE OF SPRINGINESS TO USER.

CALL AND INSPECT ONE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WINDOW-GLASS,
Dutch-Made, Every Measure.WATCHES,
Swiss-Made.

FAIR QUOTATIONS. ONLY LARGE ORDERS. PHONE: 1687.

INSPECTION OF SAMPLES CORDIALLY INVITED.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TOP FLOOR,

3, ICE HOUSE STREET.

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

AMSTERDAM.

HONGKONG.

IMPORTER AND EXPORTER.

SUPPLIES EVERYTHING.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1915.

[175]

INDIGESTION

HEADACHES
BILIOUSNESS
CONSTIPATION

Take care of your digestion, and your health will take care of itself. That is a sound rule of right living. Observe it by giving your stomach, liver and bowels the tonic assistance of Mother Seigel's Syrup, whenever they lose tone or are faulty in action. Experience has shown that this famous remedy is remarkably effective in restoring healthy activity to these important organs. Thousands of former sufferers from indigestion, biliousness, headaches, constipation, and kindred ailments attribute their present good health to the timely use of this deservedly popular remedy.

YIELD TO
Sold also in Tablet Form
Price 2/6.

MOTHER
SEIGEL'S
SYRUP

Mr. A. J. van Zijl, Steynsburg, Cape Province, wrote on September 24th, 1914:—"I cannot longer refrain from extolling the merits and efficacy of Mother Seigel's Syrup as an all-round family medicine. My experience has been one of many years. I attribute the present health, strength and robustness of my children to the periodical doses of this medicine administered by my wife. My wife and I have every confidence, and never lose an opportunity in recommending Mother Seigel's Syrup to sufferers from indigestion or bowel complaints, and the results have always justified our advice."

Mr. William Vanston Drake, 42 Railway Collieries, Kroomstad, O.F.S., wrote on June 12th, 1914:—"About ten years ago I suffered from weakness in the stomach and from constipation. Eventually I had a positive dislike for food in any form. In addition I was afflicted with severe headaches. After suffering for upwards of six months, Mother Seigel's Syrup was recommended. On the completion of four bottles I had recovered."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

AN OLIVINE PENDANT, set in Platinum, with small Diamonds and Turquoise, Pansy-Shaped, with Fine Platinum Chain. Fifty Dollars Reward will be paid on same being returned to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1915. [1212]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES 1911 AND 1913,

IN THE MATTER OF THE PICTURE PALACE COMPANY OF CHINA, LIMITED
(In Liquidation).

A First and Final Dividend of 100% has been declared in the above matter.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned DIVIDEND may be received at the Offices of the Undersigned, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, First Floor, on FRIDAY, the 26th November, 1915, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. and on any subsequent day between the same hours, except Sunday.

Creditors applying for payment must produce any Bills of Exchange or other Securities held by them and must sign a Receipt in the prescribed form.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1915.

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Liquidators. [1213]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES 1911 AND 1913,

IN THE MATTER OF THE PICTURE PALACE COMPANY OF CHINA, LIMITED
(In Liquidation).

FIRST RETURN OF CAPITAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FIRST RETURN OF CAPITAL of \$4.50 per Share will be Payable on and after FRIDAY, the 26th November, 1915, at the Offices of the Undersigned, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, First Floor, during Office hours.

Members are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for payment. No Return of Capital will be made unless the Share Certificates are produced.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1915.

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Liquidators. [1214]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship.

"SARDINIA"
Captain J. C. Jeffery, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 4th December, 1915, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MALWA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KASHGAR," due in London about the 17th Jan., 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent. [11]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [1738]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the Undersigned, DONALD MACDONALD and JOHN WILKIE, carrying on Business as ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND MACHINERY AGENTS at York Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, under the style of MACDONALD & Co., has been Dissolved by mutual consent as from the Thirtieth September, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen, so far as concerns the said JOHN WILKIE, who retires from the said Firm. Dated this 15th day of November, 1915.

D. MACDONALD,
JOHN WILKIE. [1197]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 557, dated 16th January, 1884, of the Share No. 18105 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 11th November, 1915.

C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary. [1174]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING

of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 20th November, 1915, commencing at 3.15 P.M. The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1915. [1204]

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING & DYEING CO., LTD.

(In Vol. Liquidation).

TAKE NOTICE that a MEETING

of Members of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATTHEWS & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon.

AGENDA.

1. To lay before the Meeting an Account of the assets and dealings of the Liquidator and of the conduct of the winding-up up to the date of the Meeting.

2. To propose an extraordinary resolution sanctioning an interim return to Members as follows:—

That an interim return by the Liquidator of One Hongkong Dollar per share to the persons who are registered as Members of the Company on or before 18th day of November, 1915, be and the same hereby is sanctioned.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 15th November, to MONDAY, 29th November, both days inclusive.

Dated Hongkong, the 14th day of October, 1915.

C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator. [1080]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue to Mr. LAU SAI TUNG of Hongkong Duplicate Certificates of 200 Shares in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon statement that the Original Certificates

Nos. 8564—100 shares numbered 240039/246138 dated 16th November, 1908.

Nos. 8803—50 shares numbered 197703/197727, 251686/251710; 25th March, 1909.

Nos. 9786—50 shares numbered 6901/6950 dated 27th May, 1910.

have been LOST or DESTROYED; and Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from the date hereof no Claim or Representation in respect of such Original Certificates is made to the Company the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for Duplicates.

For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT Co., Ltd., SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1101]

PUBLIC AUCTION

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong in Six Lots.

To be sold in pursuance of an Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong,

on

THURSDAY

the 2nd day of December, 1915, at 3 o'clock p.m., by

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,

at his Sales Room, Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:

Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 4 of Section F of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 400, Queen's Road West.

Area 659 square feet or thereabouts.

Annual Crown rent \$8.70.

Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 6 of Section F of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 408, Queen's Road West.

Area 660 square feet or thereabouts.

Annual Crown rent \$9.10.

Lot 3.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section J of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 23, Sam To Lane.

Area 1,022 square feet or thereabouts.

Annual Crown rent \$13.50.

Lot 4.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section K of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 141, Second Street.

Area 783 square feet or thereabouts.

Annual Crown rent \$10.25.

The above-mentioned premises are held from the Crown for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 30th day of June, 1862.

Lot 5.—All those pieces or parcels of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section C of Inland Lot No. 759 and Section C of Inland Lot No. 758, both held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 7th day of January, 1862, together with the messages and buildings thereon known as No. 55, Second Street.

Area 768 square feet or thereabouts.

Annual Crown rent \$10.14.

Lot 6.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section D of Inland Lot No. 759 held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 7th day of January, 1862, together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 50, First Street.

Area 792 square feet or thereabouts.

Annual Crown rent \$10.47.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

DENNIS & BOWLEY,
6, Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Vendor,
or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1915. [1201]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 12, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916

Apply to—

J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha,
Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [1190]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

Apply to—

M. J. D. STEPHENS,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170]

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN, CANTON.

FROM 1st December, ONE EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE.

Apply to—

T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.,
Hongkong, 11th November, 1915. [1167]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 163, Mazarine Gap, Thoroughly renovated and repaired.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1163]

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

"A BERGELDIE," 136, THE PEAK.

About March, or sooner if convenient.

Apply to—

A. RITCHIE,
Care of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1163]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply to—

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBORN,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1069]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 2, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.

Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION,
Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [963]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.

Apply to—

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Hongkong, 30th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [139]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED AND THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon, with every modern convenience.

Immediate possession. FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, possession on or about 1st November next. Modern appointments throughout, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

WINDSOR LODGE, Kowloon, Six-Roomed House, Tennis Court. Immediate possession.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. [1177]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings, OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central, HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace, HOUSES at the Peak.

No. 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanchoi.

GODOWNS, at New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [133]

INTIMATION



PHOTO

XMAS CARDS

PICTURES OF CHINA IN A

CHARMING SETTING.

SEPIA

BROMIDES

GREEN AND BLUE-TONED BROMIDE

HAND-COLOURED PHOTOS.

To be obtained from—

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

and also from

THE VICTORIA

DISPENSARY.

BIRTHS.

JACKS.—On November 10th, at No. 170, The Peak, the wife of PHILIP JACKS, of a daughter. [1211]

EVANS.—On November 14th, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. F. EVANS, a son.

DEATHS.

OPPE.—On November 6th, 1915, HENRY SIGISMUND OPPE, of Shanghai, killed in action in the Dardanelles.

THOMSON.—On November 14th, 1915, at No. 3, Dennart Estate, Shanghai, GODFREY HEATHCOTE THOMSON, aged 39 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1915.

SELF-DEPRECIATION.

WHATEVER may be said of us individually, it cannot be denied that as a nation we are prone to self-depreciation. We are ever ready to point to the methods of other nations, whether it be in relation to government, diplomacy, science, art or commerce, as examples of the perfection of human wisdom and to belittle our own. This tendency has been especially marked since the war began. Germany has been constantly held up to our admiration as a State so wisely directed and so wonderfully organised that it is able to carry out its well-laid plans with the smoothness and precision of a machine, while we are muddling and blundering along in hopeless confusion. Far be it from us to seek to under-rate the achievements of the enemy or to suggest that we have nothing to learn from them. But we cannot help thinking that those who extol them so loudly and so persistently are apt to forget that Germany has had the inestimable advantage of making war at the moment she considered most suitable to herself after long years of systematic preparation. While we were cherishing hopes of peace—which, though shown by after-events to have been illusory, may, nevertheless, be accounted unto us for righteousness—Germany was quietly and relentlessly equipping herself for war.

Let us reverse the position, and ask ourselves what we should say, in similar circumstances, at the present position of affairs. Should we be satisfied to see our

much-vaunted Armies fall first of their objective in France, where the odds were all in their favour, and again in Russia; to find our carefully fostered overseas trade suddenly shattered and our Colonies wrested one by one from our grasp, while the Navy, upon which we built such bright hopes, lay "rusting in ignoble sloth"? Unless our temperament underwent a very radical change we should find in all this abundant cause for disappointment and dissatisfaction, if not dismay. We should soon begin to question the capacity of our General Staff, who had involved us in such stupendous sacrifices of blood and treasure to no purpose. We should want to know, too, what our Foreign Office meant by plunging us into war against such a powerful combination as the Quadruple Entente, and what our well-paid secret service had been doing to mislead us so grievously about the readiness of the British Empire to fall to pieces like a pack of cards as soon as the first shot should be fired. We should marvel at the ingenuity shown by the enemy in devising means for meeting an entirely new form of warfare on the seas, and contrast the freedom with which ships sail to and from British ports, despite the submarine "blockade," with the results of that other impenetrable blockade which, starting on the very day of the declaration of hostilities, has never since relaxed its grip. At the same time we should point with surprise to the wonderful powers of organisation which Great Britain had displayed in raising and equipping in little more than a year an Army of approximately three million men from her degenerate sons by the much-decried voluntary system, and in converting the country in a few months from a hive of peaceful industry into a huge arsenal from which munitions flow in sufficient volume not only to supply the needs of her own troops but also those of her Allies.

It would, of course, be idle to pretend that Great Britain has not committed any mistakes or been guilty of any mismanagement in this war. Nor do we share the views of those who think that it is either expedient or proper to hide the truth from the nation, when the lives of our gallant soldiers and the fate of our Empire are at stake. In such circumstances, it seems to us, the public have an indisputable right to know how those whom they have placed in authority are discharging their responsibilities and in insisting upon the dismissal of any who, after a full and impartial investigation, are shown to have been guilty of culpable negligence or incompetence. Only by the strict observance of this right is confidence begotten, efficiency promoted, and the tongue of calumny silenced. But while we do not deny that there have been defects—and serious defects—in connection with the conduct of the war, we protest against any suggestion that they are evidences of an inborn and ineradicable stupidity peculiar to the British race. When we find that Continental nations, living in the midst of an armed camp and relying for their security upon their Armies, have been weighed in the balance and found wanting, is it a matter for surprise that, in improvising a huge force to play a part that we never anticipated being called upon to play in a European war, we should have made many mistakes? Rather, it seems to us, a matter for surprise that we have not made more.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 5 p.m.

At the request of the Governor of Kuangtung, the payment of the land-tax of five hien-districts which suffered from floods is either waived or postponed.

According to a Northern contemporary, the local steamship companies running from Tientsin will raise freight tariffs twenty-five per cent. after the 10th December until 25th February.

Two Chinese revenue officers boarded two sampans in Shauiwan Harbour and discovered on board 804 taels of prepared opium and 312 lbs. of raw opium, worth altogether about \$11,000.

Four German officers who recently escaped from Harbin have reached Peking. It will be interesting to see if the Chinese will intern them or act as they did with Dinkemann, says the C. C. Post.

It is reported that the Chinese Government has decided to amalgamate the River Conservancy Bureau and the National Oil Administration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, while the Land Measurement Bureau will be placed under the Ministry of the Interior.

For depositing rubbish in Wyndham Street, a Chinese was fined \$5 by Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday. P.-C. Arnold, of the Police Reserve, arrested the defendant.

In order to effect the suppression of the numerous salt smugglers in Kuangtung province, the Government has appointed Chao Yueh-shiu to be Commander of the Salt Troops, in Kuangtung Province.

The Chinese Government, says the Peking Gazette, has resolved to adopt Conscription next year. A set of regulations governing the system of compulsory military service has been sent to the local officials for enforcement.

THE WAR.

DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN.

GENERAL MONRO ADVOCATES WITHDRAWAL.

LORD KITCHENER SENT TO ADVISE.

GREEK ATTITUDE MORE FAVOURABLE.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH ATTACK AT KRITHIA.

SIX ENEMY SUBMARINES CAPTURED.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATTITUDE OF GREECE MORE FAVOURABLE.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

LONDON, November 19th.

The Times says that reliable private information received in London shows that Greece is now disposed to regard an Anglo-French withdrawal into Greece in a similar light to the landing at Salonika.

BRITISH AND FRENCH SUCCESSES.

GREEK VIEW OF SERBIAN POSITION.

ATHENS, November 19th.

An unofficial account of the French victory states that the Bulgarians, who were numerically superior, consisting of three Divisions, are now on the right bank of the Vardar.

The British scored a success on the Valandovo-Rambroho front, while the French occupied Kosturino, which the Bulgarians evacuated.

The Greek Press depicts the Serbian position as gloomy, and states that the Bulgarians have occupied Prilep, and are now two hours from Monastir, making a turning movement under the command of German officers.

The Consuls at Monastir, except the French, have gone to Salonika, whither the archives have been sent.

FRENCH POSITIONS MAINTAINED.

BULGARIANS' UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACKS.

PARIS, November 19th.

A communiqué says there is nothing important to report regarding the Eastern Army up till the 17th. On the Rivers Cerna and Vardar the Bulgarians on the 16th and 17th attacked north of Rabrovo in the direction of Kosturino. We maintained all our positions.

PERILOUS POSITION OF SERBIANS.

FRENCH GENERAL ATTACK MAY SAVE SITUATION.

ATHENS, November 18th.

The newspapers state that the position of the Serbians is most dangerous. It is feared that Monastir cannot be defended against the numerically superior Bulgarians. The main Serbian force are in the Katochank Pass, Old Serbia, and are still stubbornly resisting.

The position of the French troops is reported to be favourable. It is hoped that the prompt arrival of French reinforcements will enable the French to make a general attack and save the situation, compelling the Bulgarians to withdraw troops from the other fronts.

A GRECO-BULGARIAN TREATY?

LONDON, November 19th.

In the House of Commons, asked whether the Foreign Office had official knowledge of the fact that a Greco-Bulgarian Treaty was signed on October 15th, Lord Robert Cecil replied in the negative.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A PROLONGED AUDIENCE. FRENCH MINISTER AND GREEK KING.

ATHENS, November 19th.

M. Denys-Cochin had an audience of King Constantine, which lasted for an hour and a half, to-day.

THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ATTACK IN KRITHIA REGION.

TURKISH TRENCHES CAPTURED.

LONDON, November 18th.

The Press Bureau announces that a most successful attack was made by the 52nd Division in the region of Krithia. Everything was carefully prepared. Three mines were exploded, and the infantry immediately advanced and captured Turkish trenches eastward and westward of Krithia Nullah. The British artillery bombarded the enemy reserves, assisted by two monitors, armed with 14-inch guns, and by the cruiser Edgar, until the ground had been consolidated and barricades erected.

The Turkish batteries replied heavily, but erratically. British machine-guns caught the Turks in the neighbouring trenches. The rifle-fire of the Turks was very wild.

A Turkish counter-attack was easily repulsed. The Turks' losses were heavy, while those of the British were only 50. The units employed were portions of the Royal Scots, the Scottish Rifles, and the Ayrshire Yeomanry.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN FICTION EXPOSED. TALE OF REPULSE OF BRITISH "SURPRISE ATTACK."

LONDON, November 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir John French telegraphs that on the night of the 16th a small party of our troops forced an entrance into the enemy's front trench on the River Douve, south-west of Messines. After bayonetting thirty, they returned with the loss of one killed and one slightly wounded, bringing in twelve prisoners. "This," adds Sir John French, "is the incident described in to-day's German communiqué as a repulse of a surprise attack."

GERMAN TRENCHES VIOLENTLY BOMBARDED.

PARIS, November 18th.

A violent bombardment by the French of German trenches and organisations in various sectors is the feature of to-day's communiqué.

PARIS, November 19th.

The evening communiqué says that the French continued an effective and concentrated artillery fire, and also exploded mines, wrecking German defences at various points.

USE OF GAS.

INSISTED ON BY FRENCH ARMY COMMITTEE.

PARIS, November 19th.

The Senate Army Committee, M. Clemenceau presiding, unanimously insisted on the unrestricted use of asphyxiating gases by the French armies.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN CORDON ROUND GORIZIA.

STRIKING SUCCESS ACHIEVED.

ROME, November 19th.

The Italians are tightening the investment of Gorizia and have scored a striking success on the hills to the north-west of the town. A communiqué says that a methodical attack on a strong position opened on the 13th. While some detachments engaged the enemy front others, effectively supported by artillery, climbed the adjacent slopes and advanced, despite wretched weather, till they completed the outflanking movement, on the 17th. Only a few of the enemy escaped, and the ground was covered with dead, there being no fewer than 208 bodies in a single trench.

The artillery action before Gorizia is more intense. The enemy has mounted guns inside the town.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ABANDONED GERMAN DEAD. ENEMY OFFENSIVE IN EAST GALICIA STOPPED.

PETROGRAD, November 18th.

A communiqué says that a German night attack south-west of Olai was repulsed by artillery and machine-gun fire. Numbers of unburied bodies of Germans are lying around the trenches abandoned by the enemy near Lake Sventen.

Another German offensive on the left bank of the Styr was stopped.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIES' HAUL IN AEGEAN SEA.

SIX ENEMY SUBMARINES.

ROME, November 19th.

A Salonika report says that Allied warships in the Aegean Sea have captured six enemy submarines.

REPLENISHING GERMAN SUBMARINES.

AT GREEK PORTS?

PARIS, November 19th.

A writer in the Figaro affirms that German submarines are replenishing stores at Greek ports, notably at Corfu, where oil tanks and pumping machinery have been erected in the grounds of the Kaiser's palace.

GALLANT SWEDISH SAILORS. HOW THEY DEALT WITH GERMAN DESTROYER.

LONDON, November 19th.

How a Swedish torpedo-boat offered to fight a German destroyer if the latter seized the British steamer Thelma in Swedish waters is told by a Copenhagen correspondent. The Germans were in the act of boarding the Thelma when the torpedo-boat came up between and forced the Germans to retire to their ship, and the Captain declared that he would use any means to prevent the seizure of the Thelma. Both warships were cleared for action and there was ominous silence for ten minutes. Then the destroyer steamed away.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RECKLESS CHARGES AGAINST BRITISH STAFF.

AN INDIGNANT REPLY.

LONDON, November 19th.

In the House of Commons, prior to the adjournment, Captain F. E. Guest, who is a Staff officer, retorted indignantly in regard to the recent allegations of Lord St. David's against the Headquarters Staff in France and said these charges were reckless and based on ignorance. The only visits of ladies were by a few well-known women connected with hospital work. It was utterly untrue to say that the camp became a kind of Court, and he denied that work had been hampered by card-playing. He hoped to take action to vindicate the honour of the officers.

[HAVAS SERVICE.]

FRENCH STOCK.

French Stock now stands at 65.35.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS. GENERAL MONRO FAVOURS WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, November 18th.

In the House of Lords Lord Ribblesdale mentioned that General Sir A. Monro (recently appointed to succeed General Sir Ian Hamilton in command of the Forces at the Dardanelles) had reported in favour of withdrawal from the Dardanelles.

Lord Lansdowne said that General Monro's report and the evidence accompanying it did not seem sufficient to enable the Government to come to a decision. Great questions were involved. Consequently Lord Kitchener was asked to proceed to the Eastern Mediterranean.

A later telegram says that Lord Ribblesdale's reference to General Monro's report was in the form of a question, in which the noble lord asked if it were true that the General favoured withdrawal.

Lord Lansdowne replied that Lord Ribblesdale seemed apparently to have acquired some knowledge about General Monro's report, but the question was not reasonable to reply to, and would involve dealing with all phases of the situation in the East and the situation in other theatres of the war. It was impossible to deal with these questions in watertight compartments. Incidentally, his lordships described the situation in Greece as disquieting and perplexing. Lord Ribblesdale had asked whether Lord Kitchener had merely gone in order that we might have a second opinion, or whether he could act on his own initiative. He had gone to report and advise the Government.

Lord Lansdowne described the visit of the Ministers to Paris as being an even more important mission, involving the recognition of the vital principle that there should be the closest contact and co-operation between the Allied statesmen and Military and Naval advisors.

Referring to the hope expressed by Lord Ribblesdale that when we come to make peace it would be a peace consistent with reason and our dignity and honour, Lord Lansdowne agreed with the noble lord that this was hardly a moment to discuss peace. (Cheers). The country had been forced into a great struggle, and it would be found that we were wanting neither in material resources nor in moral qualities to carry on the struggle to an honourable and successful issue. (Cheers).

DARDANELLES AND SERBIAN PROBLEMS.

"THINGS NOT GOING SO BADLY" IN SERBIA.

LONDON, November 19th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law (Secretary of State for the Colonies) said he did not agree that the public should be taken into the Government's confidence now with reference to Serbia and the Dardanelles. As regards Serbia, the subject could not be judged. Unless all the facts were known for certainty it was not wise to tell them. Nevertheless, looking at the whole tendency of the war, things were not going so badly, and he was more hopeful than he had been for many months. Referring to the Dardanelles, nobody felt more strongly than he the seriousness of the position there. He assured the House that whatever was decided upon the Government would in no way be influenced by any idea that, having made a mistake, they were going to see it out. They would be influenced solely by the best military opinion.

In order to check extravagance in the fighting services proposals were being considered to introduce in each department experienced outsiders to supervise the expenditure and prevent waste.

Dealing with the financial position, the Minister struck the same serious note of warning already sounded by Mr. Asquith and the Hon. E. S. Montagu. The position, he said, was extremely dangerous, because as long as we were able to borrow freely there was a fictitious prosperity throughout the country which was founded on a false base and the high scale of wages. One of the most serious disadvantages was that necessities for the war were costing three or four times their normal price. It was impossible for that to go on indefinitely. The representatives of Labour will assist those of Commerce. We must set our face against any increased pay in connection with war requirements. As a Government we must keep down expenditure, as individuals we must recognise that times might be coming requiring sacrifices from every portion of the community.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN MONEY IN CHINA. SUGGESTIONS FOR SUPPLANTING DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

LONDON, November 19th.

A Peking telegram to the Times says that German exports are still being shipped to America in neutral vessels, and that the largest buyers of gold in China at present are the Deutsch Asiatische Bank, who ship large quantities to America by every mail.

The Germans in China have abundant money for propaganda work among the Chinese. The money is provided by the Deutsch Asiatische Bank from the proceeds of German shares in the Boxer indemnity, Anglo-German loans, and the Quintuple loan, totalling \$2,000,000 sterling annually, in addition to several millions due to Krupp and the agents of other German arms' dealers.

The Times' correspondent suggests that the Chartered Bank and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation should make a combined effort to supplant the German bank.

ALLIED SUBJECTS IN FRANCE. INTERNMENT OR ENLISTMENT.

PARIS, November 19th.

The Municipal Council has passed a resolution to the effect that Allied subjects resident in France must either leave the country or enlist in the French army. Those refusing will be interned.

THE ALLIES' WAR COUNCIL. SATISFACTION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, November 19th.

Satisfaction is expressed in the newspapers at the inauguration of the Allies' Council, which it is hoped will be a prelude to fruitful resolutions. The need for prompt action is emphasised.

CONSPIRACIES IN AMERICA. NEW LEGISLATION TO BE INTRODUCED.

WASHINGTON, November 19th.

The Attorney-General announces that he will recommend Congress to amend the Anti-Trust law so as to make it applicable to conspiracies such as had resulted in the strikes at munition factories, and also legislation for strengthening the powers of the Secret Service against foreign propagandists.

PRIVATE WIRELESS IN AMERICA.

BRITISH EMBASSY CURIOUS.

WASHINGTON, November 19th.

The British Embassy has called the attention of the State Department to a private wireless station at Portland (Maine), communicating with vessels. It is also suspected of trans-Atlantic communication.

BRAVERY IN THE FIELD. FURTHER AWARDS OF V.C.'S.

LONDON, November 19th.

Eighteen V.C.'s, one D.S.O. and twenty-nine Military Crosses have been gazetted. The V.C.'s include Rifleman Kulbir Thapa, of the 3rd Gurkhas, for most conspicuous bravery in the operations against the German trenches south of Manquissart. Though he was himself badly wounded on September 25th, he found a badly wounded soldier of the Leicestershire behind a first line German trench, and stayed with him all day and night, and brought him through the German wire early on a misty morning to comparative safety. He returned and brought in two wounded Gurkhas in succession, and after this went back in broad daylight and carried a British soldier to safety under an enemy fire.

V.C.'s have also been awarded to Major O. F. Douglas Hamilton, commanding the 6th Camerons; Captain A. M. Reid, Northamptonshire; Lieut. G. A. Maling, E.A.M.C.; 2nd Lieut. Fleming Sandes, East Surrey; R. P. Hollowes, Middlesex; F. H. Johnson, Engineers; A. B. Turner, Berkshire; C. G. Vickers, Sherwoods; and nine Non-Commissioned officers. A Military Cross has been awarded to the actor, Captain Loraine, of the Flying Corps, for conspicuous gallantry and skill on October 28th, when he attacked a German biplane and followed it from a height of 9,000 feet to 600 feet. The enemy pilot was hit and his machine fell to our lines.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SITUATION IN PERSIA. GERMAN INTRIGUE COMPLETELY FAILS.

PETROGRAD, November 19th.

Russian despatches from Teheran show that the Turkish Ambassador and the German and Austrian Ministers have left Teheran, having completely failed in their efforts to influence the policy of the Government in favour of Germany.

The enemy sustained a fresh reverse on the Turco-Persian border, which will have most important consequences. A band of 500 under Turks and Germans, entrenched in inaccessible mountain regions, were fought by Russians, who dislodged and routed the enemy, pursuing them towards the Turkish frontier.

THE FINANCE BILL.

A NEW CLAUSE.

LONDON, November 19th.

The House of Commons has agreed to a new clause in the Finance Bill empowering the Treasury, during the war and for twelve months thereafter, to issue securities with the condition that capital and interest thereof shall not be liable to taxation while the securities are in the beneficial ownership of persons not domiciled, and who are not ordinarily resident, in the United Kingdom.

The Hon. E. S. Montagu said that the adoption of the Clause would largely increase future foreign subscriptions.

"RANJIL"

LONDON, November 19th.

"Ranjil" leaves to-morrow for India, on leave of absence, to attend his sister's wedding.

BRITISH MINISTERS RETURN.

LONDON, November 19th.

Mr. Asquith and his colleagues returned to London on Thursday evening.

BULGARIA'S ADVENTURE.

STATESMEN'S STRAIGHT TALK WITH THE KING.

A special correspondent of the Corriere della Sera at Sofia sends from Nish an account, the truth of which he guarantees, of a dramatic interview between King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and five representatives of various parties in opposition to the Radoslavoff ministry. The audience was of momentous importance, and seldom has royalty heard such plain-speaking from prominent statesmen. One by one they all protested against a policy of adventure, against the throwing of Bulgaria into the arms of Germany and against an attack on Serbia, as being contrary to the sentiments and interests of Bulgaria. Reminding the King that they held him responsible for the disastrous policy of 1913, which they called criminal folly, the opposition leaders protested solemnly against the present policy of making common cause with Germany against Russia, Bulgaria's friend and liberator. They warned His Majesty that to continue in this course would ruin the country and that he would be held responsible. All were agreed in demanding the convocation of the Chamber, pointing out that the Radoslavoff ministry was in a pitiable minority and adding that if the Government continued in its present role they would provoke disturbances of the gravest character.

M. Stambuliski, representing Greek and Bulgarian peasants, told King Ferdinand that if he continued obstinately with his policy his dynasty and even his life would be imperilled. The King is reported to have shown some resentment at the frankness of his interlocutors, but contented himself by replying that he would inform the Premier of their opinions. The correspondent asserts that these are the exact facts in regard to the interview which made an immense impression in Sofia, though the government will probably deny their accuracy.

A Sofia telegram to the Corriere della Sera confirms the statement that the Bulgarian army is completely in the power of German officers. The ministry of war, railways and courts are full of German officers. Immediately after the tragic audience of the King with the Opposition chiefs the monarch telephoned to M. Radoslavoff as follows: "What is the Government about if the chiefs of the opposition are allowed to come and insult and threaten the King in his own palace?"

BRITISH ARTILLERY IN FLANDERS.

The accuracy of the British artillery-fire is referred to in a letter from a Jarrow artilleryman to his parents. His battery was in the battle of Loos, he said, and broke the record by firing twenty-six shells in five minutes with twenty hits on a German redoubt filled with maxims and mines.

German dolls are to be made with painted heads this year, the manufacturers being no longer able to obtain supplies of the Bradford wool from which the "hair" has hitherto been manufactured.

BRUTALISED WAR.

ART OF STRATEGY AND TACTICS
GONE BY THE BOARD.

SEMI-SAVAGE IDEAS.

[BY LIEUT.-COL. ROUSTAN BEK.]

The new method of warfare which has been introduced by the Germans has somewhat dimmed the authority of the great Napoleon, who was considered as one of the greatest soldiers, even in our day.

The improvement of the technical equipment of the modern army, and the titanic quantity of troops engaged, the presence of which on a front of hundreds of miles practically deprived the army of its manoeuvring ability, broke the doctrine of the great Napoleon into fragments.

Practically modern strategy is more similar to the epoch of Hannibal and Attila, or Xerxes, than to the epoch of Napoleon, whose wars were based on the principles of a high military honour when a dispute between two or more States was decided by means of armies, and only by armies limited in numbers by a tacit understanding.

Napoleon was a warrior, a man who loved his profession, but who always tried to obtain a good repute in the future about his deeds. He was a man who remembered history.

Napoleon was a soldier who obeyed the moral dictates of humanity as far as they could be followed in such a terrible thing as war. The Napoleonic wars were really wars of wits, where manoeuvring was everything, where the strategic ability of the generals played a most important role.

CESAR'S METHODS.

In reality the Napoleonic strategy was the strategy of Julius Caesar, improved according to the technical means of the epoch, but based on the principles of the ancient Romans. He was too much a soldier to use poison or any other barbaric means of fighting, such as were used by uncivilised nations. He fought as a knight, and became immortal, leaving to us extensive and most instructive material for the study of the military art.

The history of the wars of Napoleon became a gospel for every soldier. We were taught the principle of his extraordinarily skilful strategic method. The aphorisms of this great soldier are familiar to everybody, and even during the first year of the present war nearly every commentator sought to draw a parallel between the modern strategists and those of Napoleon.

Much has been said about the encircling movement, about a strategical breach through the enemy's front. But it was soon understood that the modern enveloping movement and as the foreing of the line of the enemy have a similarity to those of the Napoleonic era, and cannot be compared with them.

It became clear that with such gigantic fronts as those along which our armies extended there is no room for a Napoleonic manoeuvre, and the breach through the front, which was then considered as the beginning of the end, has not at the present time the same importance as it had in the past.

It is an absurdity to compare modern strategy with the strategy of Napoleon or the other great generals of his epoch. We are fighting in quite different circumstances, in the presence of an immensely developed means of communication and in the presence of nations in arms. The telegraph and wireless, and the telephone alone have killed the methods of Napoleon, and what can we say about the monstrous guns, flying machines, and other products of engineering art?

THE BARBARIANS.

We are fighting as the semi-civilised nations fought hundreds of years ago, when boiling tar, great stones, and poisoned arrows were used, when prisoners were all executed or turned into slaves. Instead of the war elephants which crushed men to death we have the monstrous shells, and instead of poisonous arrows we have the poison gases.

I read in the Russian papers that the Germans drug their prisoners and mutilate the officers by amputating their hands or legs. They use the men like cattle for labour in the fields. Is not this slavery?

I see the living walls of both fronts, pressing the enemy, or being pressed, continuing gradually to exterminate each other.

And, in view of such circumstances, we are still talking about strategy, about the importance of the manoeuvre! I do not see any room for manoeuvre (as understood in strategy hitherto) either on the east or on the west, and in reality we are depending more on the political situation than on the strategical.

It is almost impossible to discuss the strategical position of each front separately when in front of you not a war, as we were accustomed to the idea of war, but a simple slaughter is developing.

On strategical principles one could discuss only the whole theatre of war, which is at present the whole of Europe and Great Britain, Russia, France, Italy, Serbia, Belgium, and their enemies could be considered as separate armies.

Second Lieutenant E. H. Geary, of the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, who has been awarded the V.C. for valorous conduct at Hill 60, is the third representative of the regiment to win the coveted honour during the present war, the other recipients being Lance-Corporal (now Lieutenant) Dwyer and Lieutenant G. R. P. Ruppel. Lieutenant Geary, who is twenty-four, had previously been awarded the Military Cross for his bravery.

THE RED TAB AND
SPECIALISED KNOWLEDGE.

[BY ARNOLD WHITE.]

A red tab—sometimes known as the safety tab—adorns the uniforms of the thinking department of the British Army. Every Staff officer is paid on the theory that he possesses specialised knowledge. The Staff of the British Army is an establishment of officers not having command, but invested with administrative and executive duties. All the departments attached to the Army or to sections of the Army are under the jurisdiction of the Staff. Where Staff work is efficient victory follows; as, for example, when the English and the French snatched victory out of the jaws of failure at the battle of Mons. A naval example of good Staff work was when the Admiralty provided Admiral Sturdee with a force strong enough to destroy von Spee and his fleet.

As good Staff work in all departments of Government spells victory, the result of bad Staff work is exactly the same as though the British Foreign Office, War Office, Admiralty, and Board of Trade were run by men in German pay for the benefit of Germany. In the problem of recruiting, which Lord Derby has taken up, it is evident that something is wrong.

ROADS TO RUIN.

Supposing that a German in German pay were in charge of the British recruiting system, he would seek to accomplish the downfall of the British Army in fourteen ways:—

1.—He would enlist married men, with large families, unathletic, ruptured, and soft. While neglecting fit young bachelors, he would enlist consumptives, the maimed, deaf, and unfit, and would arrange that loose medical examination should be no barrier to enlistment. Doctors would be paid by the number of men they passed, not by the number of fit men passed for enlistment.

2.—He would encourage desertion, because every deserter gets rid of a new outfit. To encourage deserters he would oppose complete registration or compulsory service. He would encourage trained soldiers to leave the Army and go into factories.

3.—My suppositions German would arrange a system of competition for men between the Navy, the Regular Army, Kitchener's Army, and the Territorial Army.

4.—He would centralise everything as far as possible in order to bring the military machine to a standstill. He would multiply forms. He would arrange that officers belonging to units would be signing their names all day long instead of training their men to fight the Hun.

5.—He would require officers commanding squadrons, batteries, and companies to stamp insurance cards for every man under their command. He would complicate the work of the Pay Department so that officers and men were either unpaid or found it impossible to discover what was owing to them.

6.—He would create as many sinecures as possible, and after placing red tabs on the collars of several hundreds of incapable men, he would send them round the country to prod hard-working and overburdened commanders of units.

7.—He would arrange that orders given by the War Office one day should be reversed on the morrow, with the result that no finality was ever reached.

8.—He would take power out of the hands of officers commanding units, brigades, and divisions, and give it to clerks in the War Office.

9.—Neither ago nor physical unfitness under my imaginary German would be any barrier to the appointment of commanding officers unfit for their job.

10.—He would arrange that the Staff work of units, departmental corps, brigades, and divisions was either left undone or done so badly that troops were not fit for the front who ought to be fit for the front.

11.—Appointments to commissions would be given preferably to the unfit, to men with political or social interest, and would be refused to capable men, especially to Englishmen. Every opportunity would be taken to snub Colonials who have paid their own passages to come to the help of the Mother-country. Business experience in the management of men would be counted a positive drawback, while drunkenness and dissipation would be regarded as no disqualification in applicants for commissions, provided they possessed social or political interest.

12.—In the ordnance department circumstances would be cultivated in order to produce delay. Stores would be sent to troops months after they had been requisitioned and were no longer wanted. Millions of pounds' worth of such stores asked for in the winter would be sent to camps in the summer, only to be laboriously hauled back to the railway station a few days later.

13.—Stores and equipments actually produced in England would be bought from foreigners, thus securing the dismissal of skilled workers in England because bad stuff from America is preferred to good stuff from England.

The fourteenth method of hamstringing the British Army would be the encouragement of waste by the exclusion of business ability in the arrangements of contracts and by refusing to hang or even to punish swindling contractors or dishonest and incapable subordinates.

The systematisation of muddle, once accomplished, is a victory for the enemy. How thankful we may be that the Staff work of the War Office is in the right hands, and that we are not at the mercy of a secret enemy!

BAD STAFF WORK.

The Foreign Office and the Board of Trade control the Navy and decide what the Fleet shall do or leave undone. Both are absolutely dependent upon the far-sightedness, quick decision, and ability of the Staff officers. If the Germans are ahead of us in common sense, practical method, and quick decision, it is because generations of properly have made them

alert, while generations of safety behind the Royal Navy have deprived the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade of common sense and foresight. Clerks and attaches were chosen for their incomes; their manners, their extraction and their futile education. To the Huns was left the practice of getting capable diplomats, even if they could be heard in the street when eating their food indoors. When British diplomats are good they are very, very good. When they are bad they are extremely expensive. Bad Staff work in the Foreign Office left Germany and France in doubt as to whether England would fight.

As an instance of bad Staff work, the treatment of interned Germans in this country may be cited. The management and control of a prison camp is specialised knowledge possessed by few British officers. Still, those who know how to manage internment camps should be made responsible for the treatment of interned Germans—not clerks of German sympathisers.

Escapes from prison camps by tunnelling or otherwise have been frequent. Luxuries are provided for German officers, while ragged British officers in German camps are half starved, spat at, ill-treated, and denied warmth in winter. American officials who visit British prisoners in German camps are deceived by the adoption of special treatment on the one day of the diplomat's visit. Cruelly "as usual" is then resumed.

In England pro-Germans in high society are allowed to cackle, cosset, and comfort the Huns in our prison camps. Their knowledge co-ordinated and systematic administration established on sound lines, it would be found that escapes would be impossible. All escapes by prisoners tunnelling can easily be prevented by a plan that enable German prisoners to drown themselves nearly if they prefer to make tunnels contrary to the regulations of British prison camps.

In South Africa German generals are repaid in kind, because General Botha understands that the Hun is not to be killed by kindness. Some British prisoners were captured by the Germans in South Africa, removed under armed guard to Tauneh, and locked in a native compound with Kafirs suffering from awful diseases, and they were bullied and sworn at by the Governor—Major Keila. When the Union forces reached Tauneh the tables were turned. A number of Germans were placed in the same filthy compound.

A German doctor, fresh on the scene, protested. He said no white man could live in that place. He was told by the Union officer that what had been good enough for Britishers was good enough for Germans. The Germans systematically depress British prisoners in prison camps. Telegrams are read out to them, such as "Portsmouth Dock attacked. Forty-two warships sunk." "Great Zeppelin raid on London." "Eight thousand police killed by bombs and rioters." "Calais fallen: 172,000 British captured." "General French and 1,000 cannon captured." "Scotland in rebellion." When this last telegram was read out a brave kiltie who was present asked to be released, on the ground that he was now a German ally. The Huns have no sense of humour. They are out to kill.

While it would be inconsistent with England's dignity to lie to German prisoners, it is inconsistent with England's duty to herself and her Allies to permit such favouritism as German prisoners with influential political friends are able to secure. Why is Bissing allowed a servant? Bissing's loans to people who introduced him to social clubs and the work required by Bissing from the people to whom he lent the money are probably known to the authorities. This tenderness to the Huns is an absciss in the body politic, and must be cut out.

DIAMONDS AND CLAY.

In the French army every private soldier or non-commissioned officer, equally with any commissioned officer or general, can make a suggestion for the improvement of that part of the war machine in which he is at work. The suggestion of the private soldier is forwarded to headquarters by his officer. Any one who has seen the process of washing the blue ground at Kimberley, and has watched the process of separating diamonds from clay, is struck by the contrast between the tons of clay and grains of diamonds.

Good ideas are like diamonds. Ideas of value occur to some workers and many cranks, but I know of no department of Government where ideas are welcomed, sifted, and paid for when adopted.

Better Staff work is needed in the handling of our labour problems. Official reports, as a rule, are reports from officials—a class whose merits are honesty, industry, punctuality, continuity of purpose, and obedience to their superiors. The demerits of officials are that they lack imagination, foresight, and sympathy; that they look on public affairs as their private affairs, and resent criticism from private persons with special knowledge.

The average well-paid workman of good character and brains knows quite as much about economics as his employer, but as a rule he speaks no language but his own, has not travelled, and he does not trust his employer.

The American President recently said that he wanted to draw a line with all the pro-Americans on one side and those who were not pro-American on the other. Intermittent not only of Germans but of hostile or neutral Britons is necessary for the salvation of the State. No Cabinet Minister would signal from the roof of his Department to the captains of approaching Zeppelins, but Ministerial neglect in palatial rooms on the ground floor may be more fatal to the country than flashing to the enemy. The Red Tab is no longer a sign of efficiency.

The *Russki Inzvid*, the official military paper, announces that the Turks have lately received considerable reinforcements at Erzeroum (Caucasus). German officer-instructors have reached the fortress with twenty motor-cars, and a quantity of ammunition has been discovered on the way to Erzeroum. The *Bourse Gazette* points out that during the latest battles the Turks have not economised shells.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address	From
Biao Ho Kong H tel.	Amoy
Chow, C. T.	Shanghai
Kogakiku, c/o Ma Suira	
Fook Hing	Dai en
Kwaglungang, Vong ang St. Shau hai	Oaka
Mate, c/o Ma Suira	Tokio
Colonel	
Matruit, c/o Oka Shou Ou	Quiku
Mis Reed, Hongkong H. C. L.	Langhai
Prabha, c/o Ma Suira	Katow
Araru, c/o Ma Suira	Tk'o
Selnes, Graud Hotu	Ky to
Tanhuia	Amurube
Berbank Yang, Hongkong	
Shanghai Bank	Peking

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong, 25th Sunday after Trinity, 21st November, 1915. Holy Communion (8.45 a.m.). Matins (11 a.m.). Responses, Psalms, Venite, Hallelujah, Psalms; Psalm, 118; Jubilate, Good on G; Anthem, "Jesu, Word of God." Morning Holy Communion, 12 Noon. Hymns, 165, N.B.—Psalm 105, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 15, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 44 in unison; Hymn, 145 verses 1, 3 and 6. Evening (5.45 p.m.). Responses, Psalms; Psalm, 105; Magnificat; Mornington (25th morning); Nunc Dimittis, Purcell (25th evening); Hymns, 223 and 228.

St. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Kowloon, 21st November, 25th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion after Morning Service. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymn 537; Responses, Psalms; Venite, Psalms, 21st day; Psalms, As Fe; Te Deum, Laves, Cooke and Hopkins; Benedictus, Barby; Hymns, 149, 186 and 438; Kyrie, Vicent, National Anthem. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Hymn, 276; Responses, Psalms; Alternative Chants; Magnificat, Turle, W. A. Chant, No. 318; Nunc Dimittis, Martin, W. A. Chant, No. 311; Hymns, 27, 28 and 38 (8 in Appendix). Vesper Hymn, National Anthem.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, West Point, Sunday 21st November: 8 a.m., Holy Communion 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. W. T. Featherston.

USTON CHURCH, Kennedy Road, Sunday, 22nd November, Morning Service at 11. Hymns, 342, 545 and 133; Psalm 47. Evening Service at 6. Hymns 17, 261, 430 and 185. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 19th at 11.15 a.m.—The anti-cyclone is now central to the west of Shanghai.

Pressure has increased in all districts; considerably over S.W. Japan, and moderately to slightly elsewhere.

The monsoon will remain fresh over the N. China Sea, but will probably be interrupted to the north of Sharp Peak.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction	Forecast
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	(East winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	(East winds, fresh.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Larouca	No. 1.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 19th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.18	30.43	30.23
Temperature	71	67	71
Humidity	73	71	65
Wind Direction	North	NNE	East
"Force"	3	2	4
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0	0

Highest open air Temperature on 18th 71.
Lowest open air Temperature on 18th 64.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 20th to 26th November.

HIGH WATER					LOW WATER				
Days or Week	Days of Month	H'kong. Mean Time	Height		H'kong. Mean Time	Height			
		h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.			
Satur.	20	m 8 57	8 3		m 2 30	2 2			
		7 55	7 4		1 41	3 5			
Sun.	21	m 9 27	5 1		m 3 9	1 7			
		8 19	7 6		2 8	3 7			
Mon.	22	m 10 36	4 8		3 47	1 6			
		8 43	7 8		2 32	3 8			
Tues.	23	m 11 26	4 6		4 28	1 4			
		9 8	7 9		2 53	3 9			
Wed.	24	0 18	4 5		5 7	1 3			
		9 35	7 9		3 10	4 0			
Thurs.	25	1 18	4 3		m 5 51	1 4			
		10 8	7 7		3 15	4 1			
Fri.	26	No later high.			6 37	1 6			
		10 41	7 5		nor low	water			

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY for Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 88 years.

From 1874 to 1909.

PRICE 5s. CASE.

On Sale at the Daily Press Office, Lower Bookstall.

Fortify yourself
with Bovril

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

The most famous "Walker" in the world is

JOHNNIE WALKER

—The "Walker" that has made a track round the globe.

JOHNNIE WALKER, "White" Label. Over 6 years old.

JOHNNIE WALKER, "Red" Label. Over 10 years old.

JOHNNIE WALKER, "Black" Label. Over 12 years old.

To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

Guaranteed same Quality throughout the World

To be obtained from: PEKIN, COOPER & CO., Tientsin. THE HANKOW DISPENSARY, LTD., Hankow.

CAIDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO. Sole agents for Hongkong, Canton & Shanghai.

JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.



DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK.

"Sir Henry Ponsonby is commended by the Queen to thank Mr. Darlington for a copy of his Handbook."

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly*.

"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*Daily Chronicle*.

Visitors to London should use

DARLINGTON'S LONDON. "A brilliant book."—*The Times*.

By E. C. Cook and Enlarged Edition, AND E. T. Cook, M.A.

24 Maps and Plans 60 Illustrations, 60 Illustrations, 10 Maps.

DEVON AND CORNWALL 80 Illustrations 12 Maps; 5s.

Visitors to Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, Bournemouth, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Landrindon Wells, Langollen, Aberystwyth, Torrey, Barmouth, Llangollen, Harlech, Griccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno Rhy, Betteva-cod, Isle of Wight and Channel Islands should send for DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS is each.

Is THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD. A Handbook to the leading Hotels throughout the World.

LIVYGOLLEN, DARLINGTON & Co., LONDON: SIMPKIN & Co.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Sure Signs of Blood Impurity.

The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, SCROFULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, PILES.

The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

For solution of testimonials see pamphlet round bottle.

OVER 50 YEARS' SUCCESS. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

By reasons of its Remarkable Blood Purifying Properties is universally recognised as

THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3



ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY TO JUNE 1915. With Index. Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the "Hongkong Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong 10th August, 1915.

